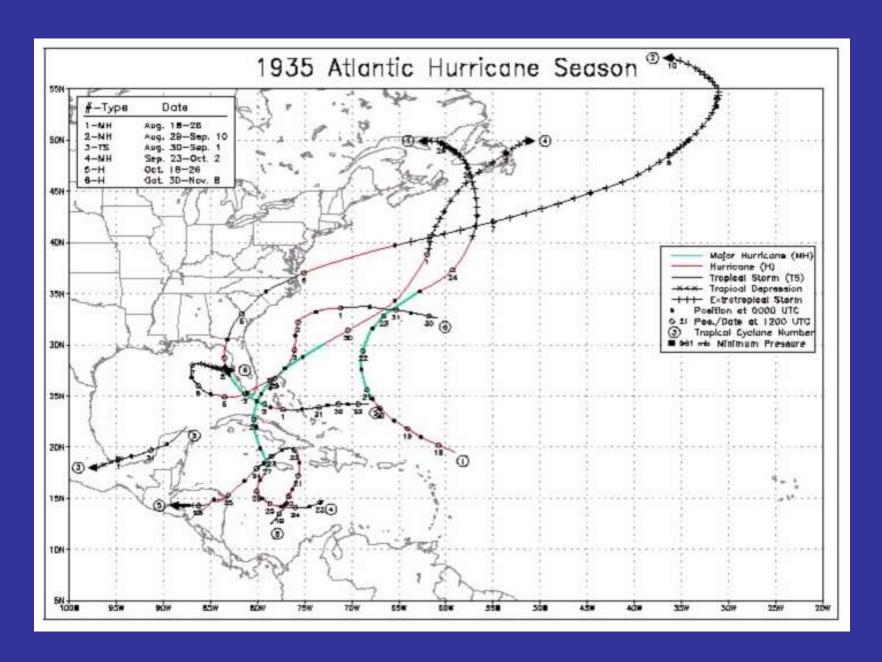


THE "YANKEE" HURRICANE OF NOVEMBER 1935



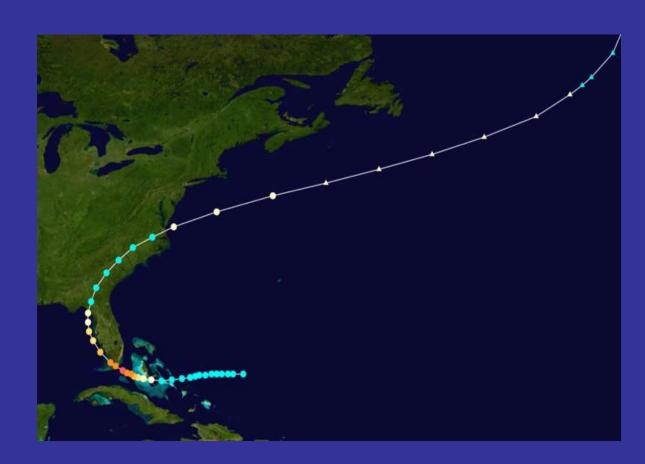


1935 Atlantic Hurricane Season Storm Tracks



The Labor Day Hurricane of 1935

- Most intense hurricane to make landfall in the U.S. (892mb)
- Rapidly intensified from a TS on Aug. 29th to a Category 5 Hurricane, striking the Upper Keys on Sep. 2nd.

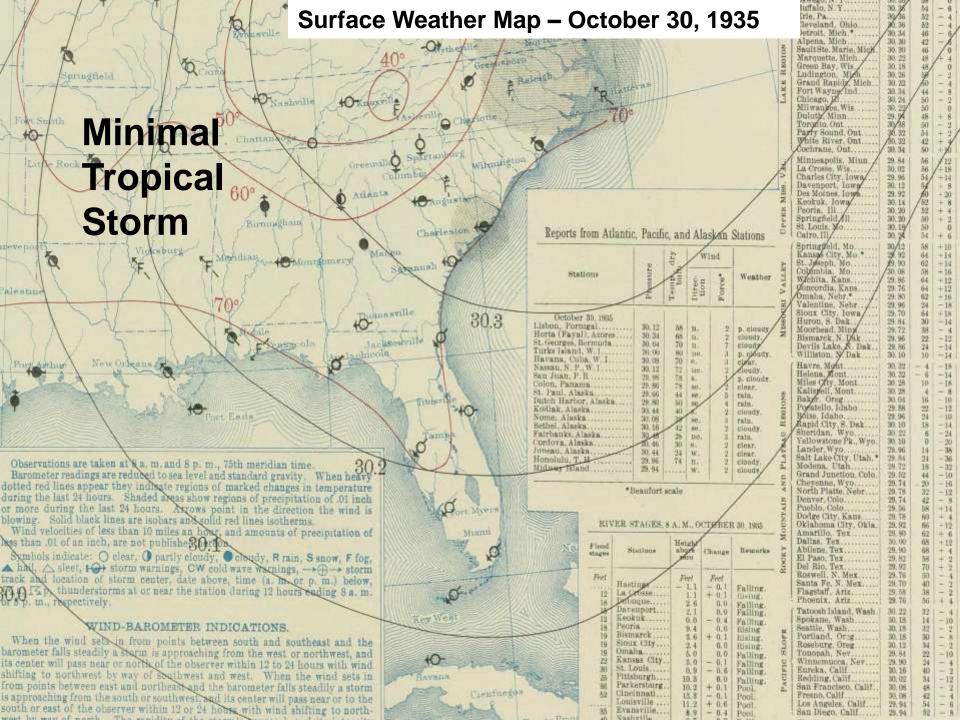


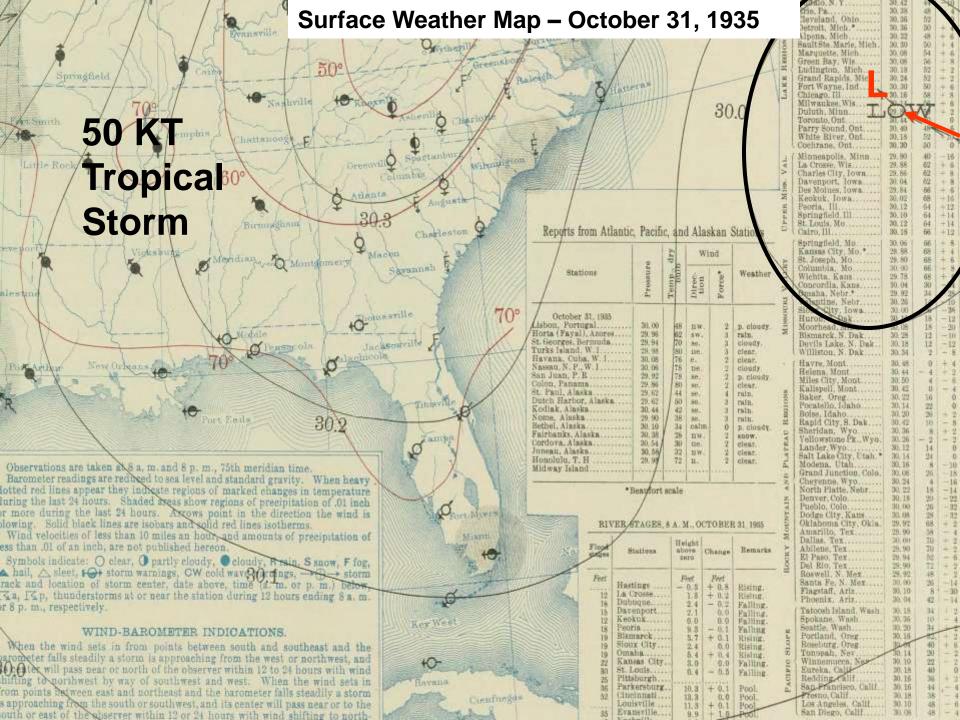
The Labor Day Hurricane of 1935

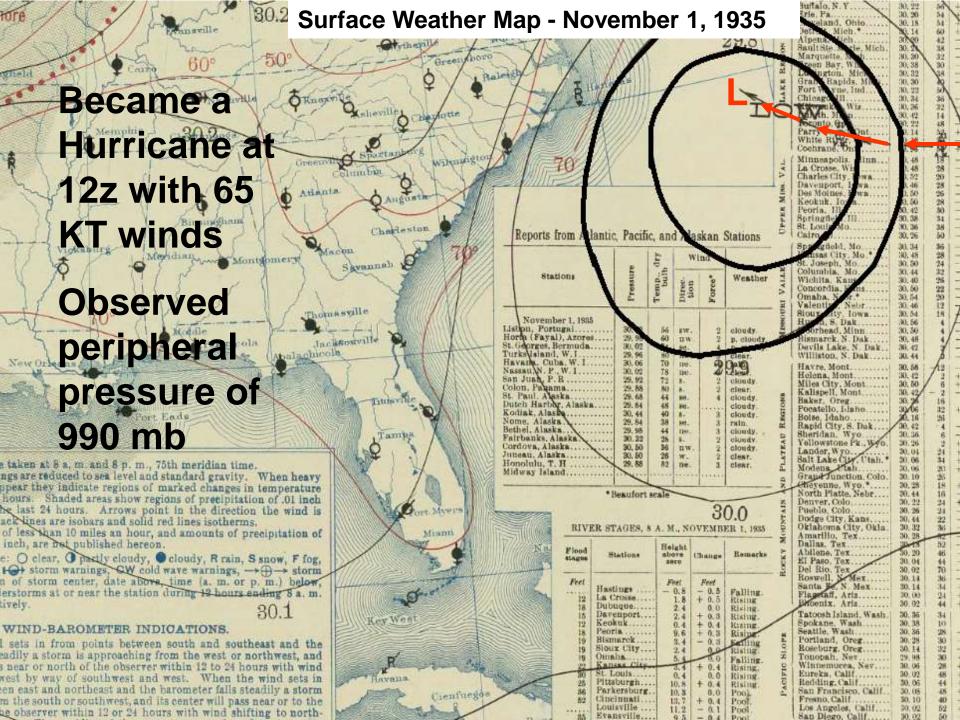
- Very compact hurricane
- Path of near complete destruction
- Storm surge of 18-20 FT
- Florida Overseas Railroad destroyed
- Over 400 deaths
- \$6 Million in damages

2 Months Later...

Something else was brewing...







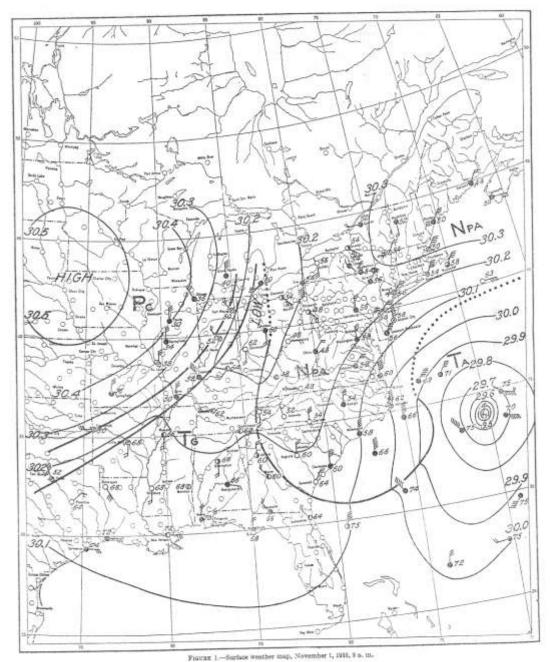
Surface Weather Map –

12Z November 1, 1935

Extratropical characteristics: Cold Front/Warm Front.

Modified Polar Atlantic air is flowing around Hurricane from N and NE.

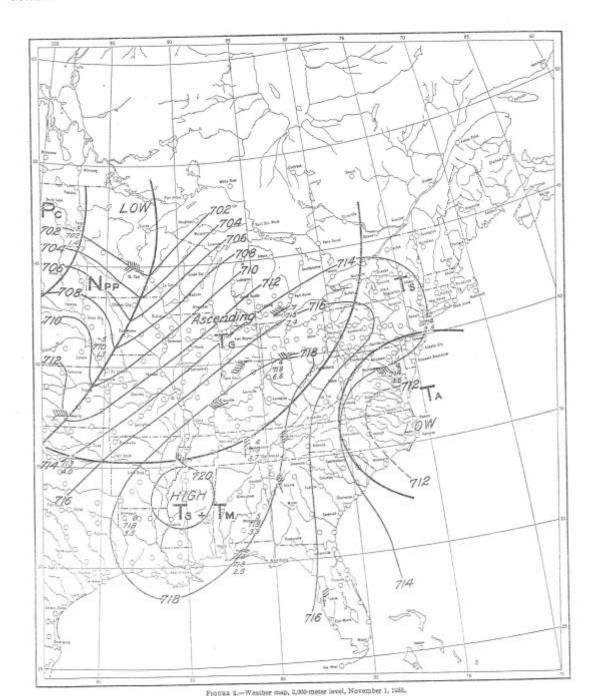
NOVEMBER 1935 MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW 319

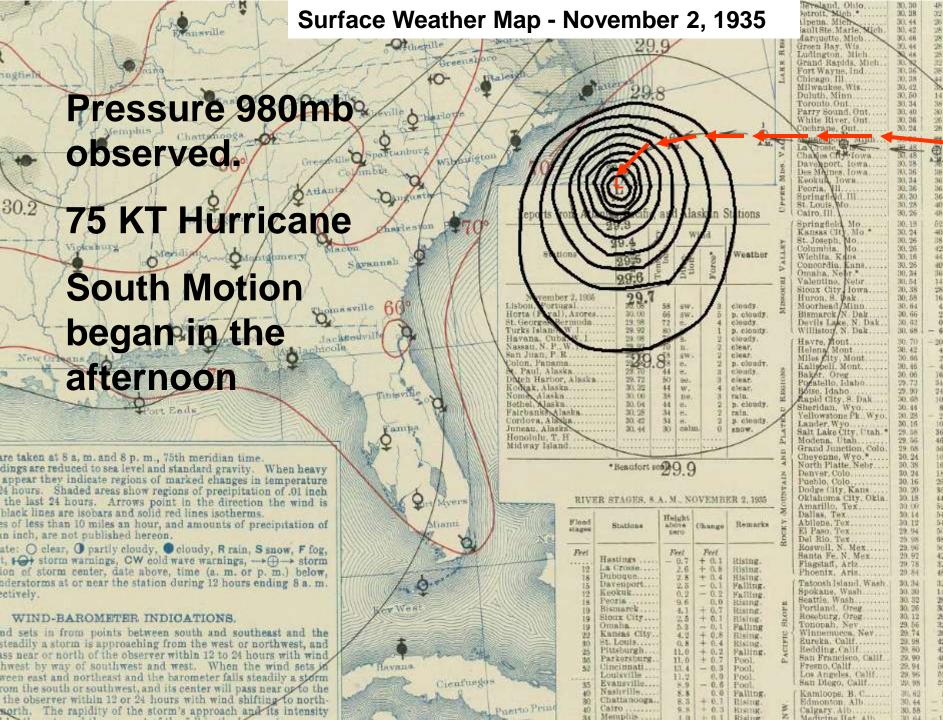


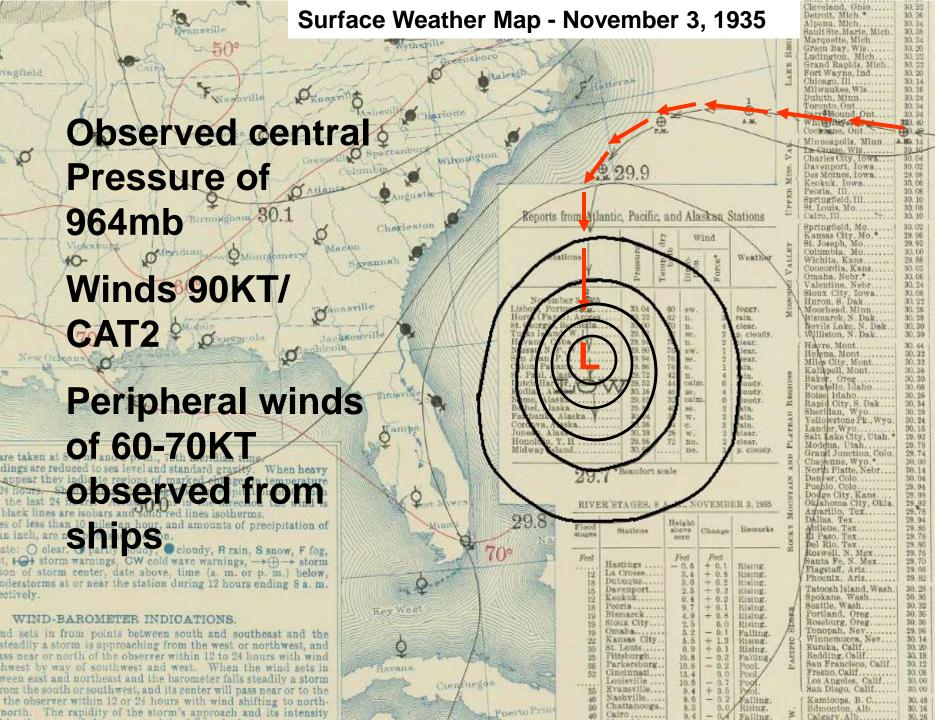
November 1, 1935 Weather Map - 3000 meter level (Monthly Weather Review)

Ridge extends from the Ohio Valley south to the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Northerly flow across the Eastern Conus, except the Mid-Atlantic.

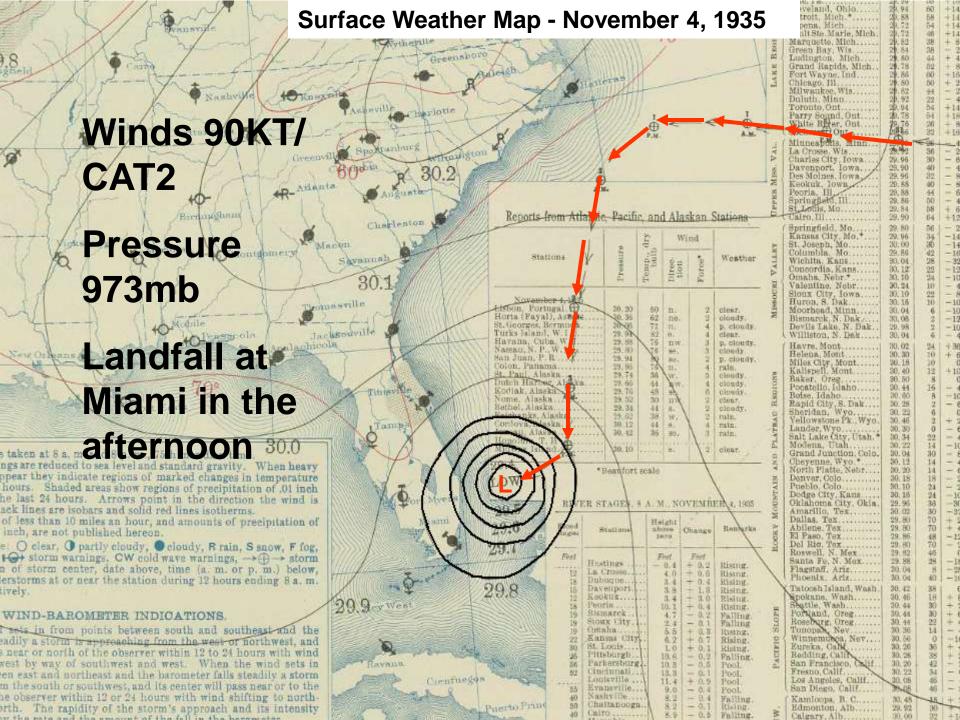






Hurricane Impact in the Bahamas

- At 7 PM on Nov. 3rd center was a short distance north of Hopetown, Great Abaco Island. Storm motion was about 6 mph, half that of the previous day.
- Hurricane force winds were observed over Abaco Island for up to 3 hours.
- 14 lives lost



Hurricane Landfall Observations

- From the Weather Bureau at Miami:
 - Winds of Gale Force extended up to Palm Beach.
 - 1 PM: Coast guard at Ft. Lauderdale reported hurricane force winds with a min pressure of 28.86 inches.
 - 1:45 PM: Fowey Rock Lighthouse reported hurricane force winds with a min pressure of 29.10 inches.
 - 1:45 PM: Lowest barometer reading at Miami, 28.73 inches.
 - 2:07 PM: Max sustained wind at Miami of 75 mph
 - 2:17 PM: Max wind gust at Miami of 94 mph.
 Exceptionally strong gusts and considerable pumping of the barometer were noted.

Hurricane Landfall Observations (cont.)

- The Eye: Moved directly over Miami. Eye width was estimated at 15 miles. Duration of the lull in winds: 1hr 5 min at both the downtown office & Miami airport, 1 hr at Sunny Isles, and 15 min at Hallandale Beach.
- Observations show that the eye was not completely clear, though some persons reported seeing the sun for a short time.
- Storm surge: Miami reported tide of 5 FT, 2.2 above normal at 2 PM. No reports to the north.

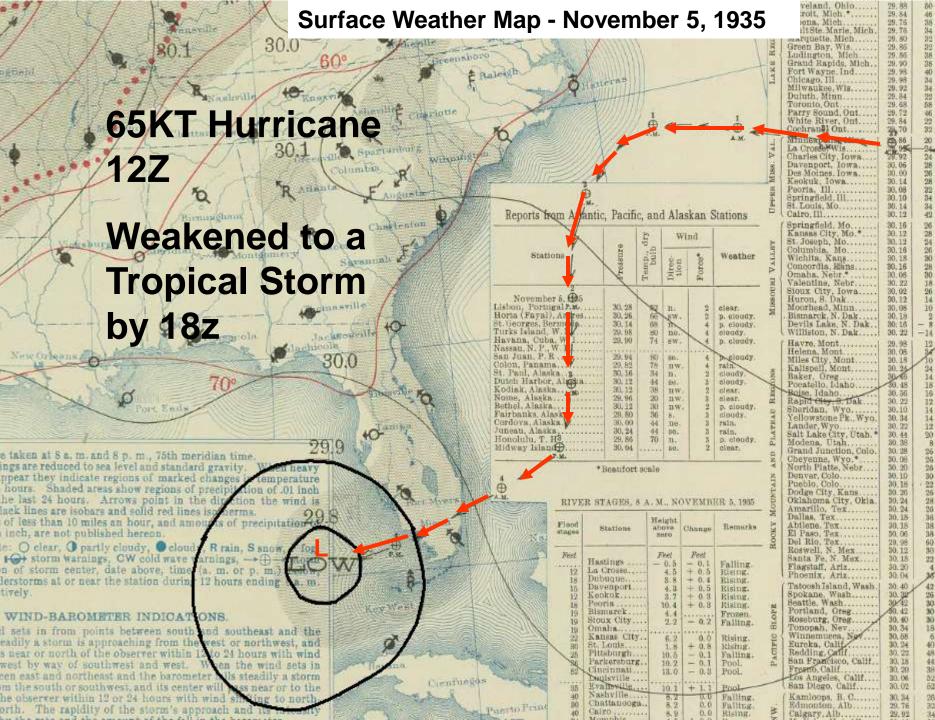
Hurricane Landfall Observations (cont.)

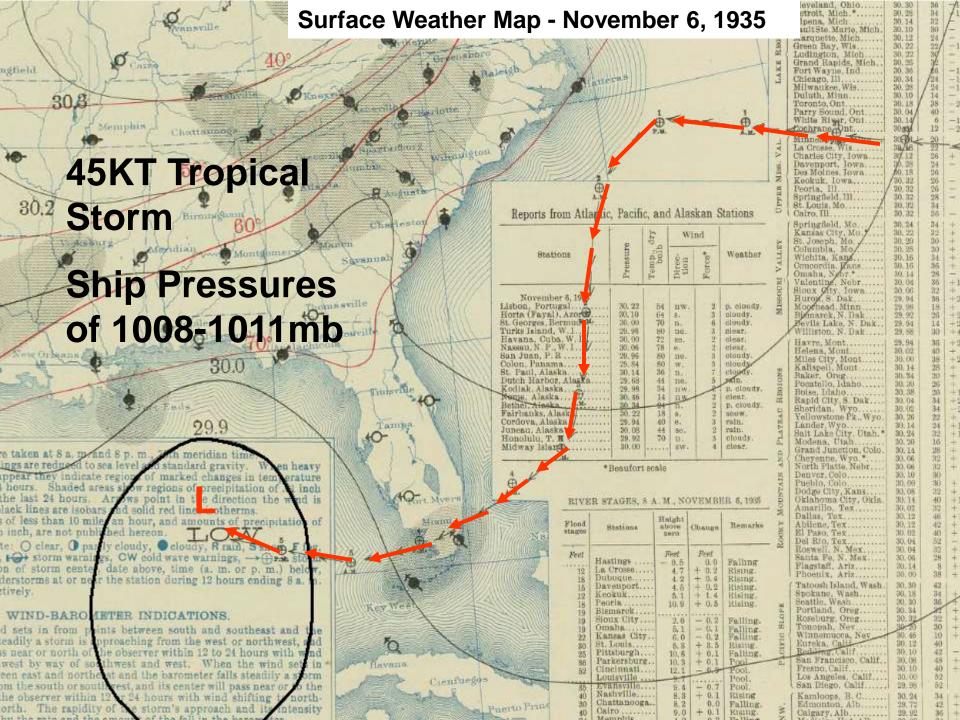
- Extratropical characteristics:
- A dry hurricane: Only 0.24" of rain recorded at Miami before the eye; 3.80" after the eye.
- Winds stronger and continued longer on the East side of the storm. Wind obs show wind field not wholly circular.
- No cirrus clouds were seen ahead of the storm.
 Miami reported that the first clouds appeared as a solid alto-stratus cloud sheet moving rapidly in from NE only 9 hours before landfall.

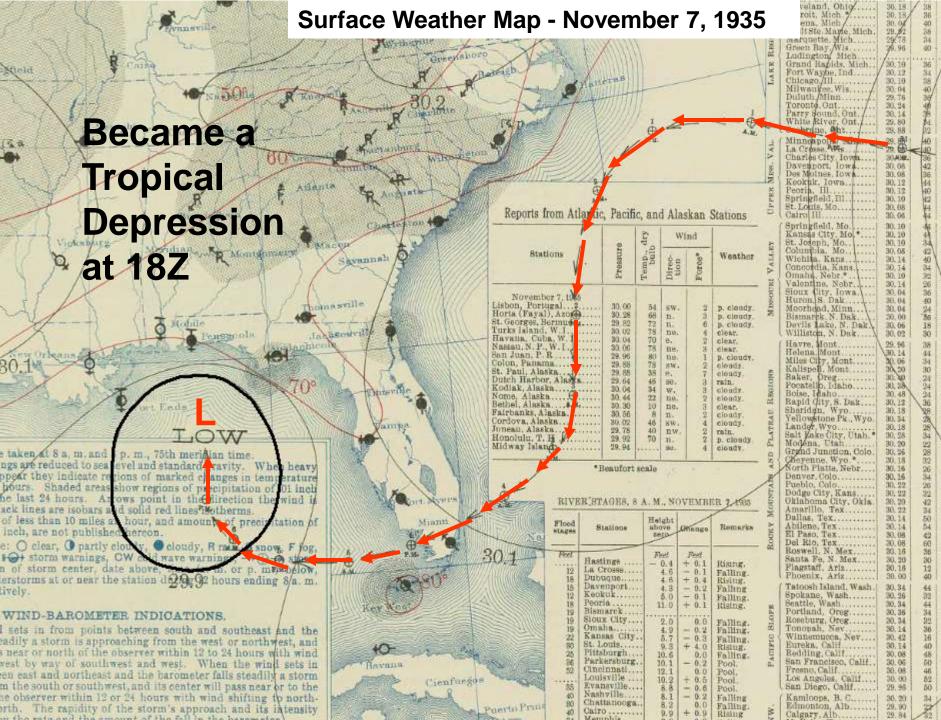
Hurricane Impacts

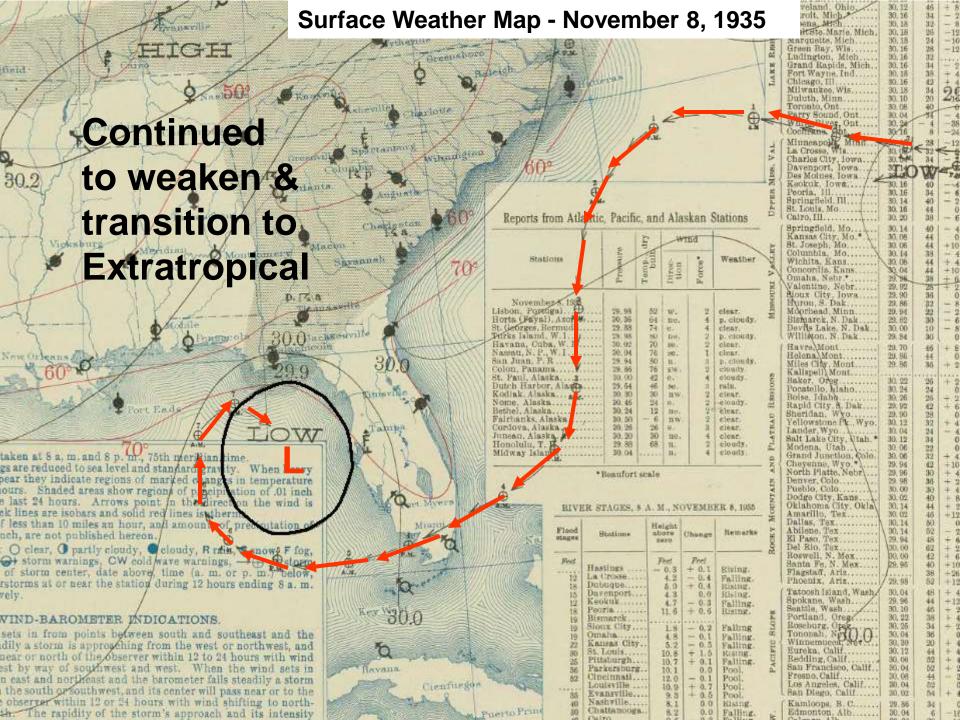
Total property loss Miami and vicinity estimated to be \$5.5 Million

5 Deaths, 115 injuries across South FL









SUMMARY

"Yankee" Hurricane of 1935: Oct. 30 – Nov. 8



Source: Wikipedia